

# Western Standard

TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 1.]

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

NUMBER 24.

## Poetry.

### The Lent Jewels—A Jewish Tale.

BY R. CHENKIN TRENCH.

In schools of wisdom all the day was spent:  
His steps at eve the Rabbi homeward bent,  
With homeward thoughts, which dwell upon the wife,  
And two fair children who consoled his life.  
She meeting at the threshold, led him in,  
And with these words preventing, did begin:—  
"Ever rejoicing at your wished return,  
Yet I am most so now; for since this morn  
I have been much perplexed and sorely tried  
Upon one point which you shall now decide.  
Some years ago, a friend from my care  
Some jewels gave—rich, precious gems they were;  
But having given them in my charge, this friend  
Did afterwards not come for them, nor send,  
But left them in my keeping for so long  
That now it almost seems to me a wrong  
That he should suddenly arrive to-day,  
To take those jewels which he left, away.  
What think you? Shall I freely yield them back,  
And with no murmuring—so henceforth to lack  
Those gems myself, which I had learned to see  
Almost as mine for ever, mine in fee."  
"What question can be here? Your own true  
heart  
Must needs advise you of the only part:  
That may be claimed again which was but lent,  
And should be yielded with no discontent.  
Nor surely can we find herein a wrong,  
That it was left us to enjoy it long."  
"Good is the word," she answered; "may we now  
And evermore that it is good allow!"  
And, rising, to an inner chamber led,  
And there she showed him, stretched upon the bed  
Two children pale; and he the jewels knew,  
Which God had lent him, and resumed anew.

## AN ORATION

DELIVERED ON THE EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATION'S INDEPENDENCE, AT SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., BY CHARLES W. WANDALL.

### FELLOW CITIZENS:—

The anniversary of our nation's birthday has again returned to us; and to greet it with becoming tokens of regard, to celebrate it with willing hearts and appropriate honors, we are here assembled.

The fourth day of July is our great national Sabbath; on each return of which, all classes of our fellow citizens, resting from their accustomed avocations and pursuits, congregate at appointed places, to offer up unto the Almighty sacrifices of praise and gratitude for the blessings they enjoy,—to read that solemn instrument the Declaration of Independence,—to rehearse the story of our father's wrongs,—their sufferings and patience,—to admire their bravery, courage, and pure patriotism in times of fearful peril, and in situations the most trying.

It is no new thing that a nation should set apart some certain day in the year, to celebrate a great national event. The ancients had their public days commemorative of occurrences of great importance either political or religious. Therefore, we but follow a time-honored custom, when we as a great people and still advancing in greatness, ordain the public observance of this day as the period of our nation's birth. I repeat, of our nation's birth; for in this respect, nations are like individuals of which they are composed; there was a time when they emerged from their embryo, or colonial and dependent state, into a national existence, and free from the jurisdiction and control of the parent government. For it is evident, that from the days of Nimrod and Miriam, respectively the founders and colonizers of Babylon and Egypt, down to the American era, all nations were, at first, but colonial establishments.

But colonial governments can never be stable and permanent, because they can never be satisfactory. It is quite impossible that a government can fully understand all the wants of her distant colonies, or, understanding them, administer timely aid, comfort, or succor. Hence that constant murmur of discontent which marks the history of all dependent colonies, who only wait until conscious of their strength, and the convenient opportunity, to break the parent yoke,—to declare their freedom, and, maintaining it by the strong arm of military power, establish that form of government, which they consider best adapted to their wants.

The imperfections apparently inherent in all colonial governments, and the consequent dissatisfaction which invariably attends their administration, should not be considered as the results of a mere want of human wisdom, energy, or prudence. There is a higher and a holier cause. The great Supreme who ordains

the generation of nations as well as the generation of men, has also ordained, that the connection between a government and her distant colonies shall never be permanent. As the ripened fruit naturally separates itself from the tree which gave it existence, and supplied it with nourishment; so, also, the once incipient, but now matured state, quite as naturally leaves the mother government, and takes her own position among the nations. This is the effect of a cause, as natural as is that universal yet unwritten law, which separates a son from his father's home.

It is, therefore, no marvel, that when the thirteen British Colonies of North America had become strong and vigorous, their political wants increasing faster than their royal master could understand, or would supply;—when he, alarmed at their rapid and unexampled progress in all the elements of nationality, sought to cripple their rising energies by the imposition of extraordinary taxes,—by placing unreasonable restrictions upon their commerce, and quartering large bodies of troops upon them to overawe them; all of which was done without their consent, and notwithstanding their multiplied and earnest protests; I say, it is no marvel, that under such circumstances they raised the standard of revolt, and, relying upon the justice of their cause, appealed to the God of Battles to crown their arms with victory, and their efforts with independence.

Even at the commencement of the revolution, there were but few of the colonists who doubted the justice of the American cause; but such is the imperfection of human nature, that some from motives of interest or of fear, or from a superstitious adherence to that absurd doctrine of the "divine right of kings," refused not only to afford personal and material aid to the revolutionists, but siding with the king's forces, became, in reality, the most formidable enemies with whom they had to contend. And to them may be justly attributed the long continuance of the war, and a vast augmentation of the miseries which attended it.

But the great heart of the colonies remained sound to the core. Grievances too great to be borne, should not be borne. And remonstrances and protests proving alike vain and of no effect, an appeal to arms was the only alternative that remained. The appeal was made. And if we duly consider the distracted condition of the colonies, their meager supply of arms and military stores, their scattered situation, their long line of seacoast accessible at numerous points by the enemy's fleets, the face of the country admitting of penetration at various points by their forests, the great scarcity of money, a presiding and law-making power both new and of questionable authority and jurisdiction, their troops undisciplined, their military chiefs more or less novices in the art of war; having no mean enemy to face, but, rather, the greatest maritime nation in the world, and renowned for her military prowess, a nation not only well supplied with the munitions of war, but also an abundant supply of gold,—with a veteran host accustomed to a military life, and inured to the hardships of hostile campaigns, commanded by able and experienced generals; we cannot but admire their valor and perseverance; the conviction forces itself upon us, that their motives were noble and pure, and their conduct admits of the fullest justification.

With regard to the Continental Congress, it is impossible for the mind to picture to itself, a body of men, assembled in direct and open opposition to a, until then, reigning power, whose every act was treasonable, whose lives were held as forfeited to the crown, without funds, without credit abroad, and not without traitors at home; enacting laws, levying taxes, raising troops, and successfully performing all the functions of a national government; without peculiar feelings. And the fact that the revolutionists yielded a ready obedience to this novel and proscribed body, thereby making themselves partakers of their treason, and liable to the fearful consequences of rebellion, is an evidence of the tyranny which had hitherto oppressed them, and the consciousness which they possessed, that they were battling in a righteous cause, and in one which received the approbation of heaven.

Our revolutionary fathers, and especially those that figured most conspicuously in those trying times, were men of sterling merit. Whether the men made the occasion, or the occasion the men, I will not pause to consider; but the fact is worthy of note, that the necessary wisdom in conception and skill in execution, were theirs. The readiness in resolution, and being once resolved, that unflinching, patient and persevering determination, which we never see but to admire, was theirs. Who, at the present time, when we can impartially and candidly weigh their actions with the causes which produced them, doubts the purity of their motives. The incentives to accomplish an end, so

worthy, so righteous and necessary, and by means both justifiable and honorable, must have been pure. The Colonies were suffering under grievous afflictions; and as the precious metals are refined by the action of fierce fires, so a nation's heart is purified by injustice and oppression; even as adversity removes from human nature that dross and alloy which naturally accumulates around and within it, in times of tranquility and apparent safety.

Who will question their courage, or spirit? Cravens make no voluntary sacrifices for the public good. Cowards never, of their own will, jeopardize fortune and life in any cause; but, rather, prefer to peaceably wear the chains and bear the burdens of servitude, however ignominious, than to peril all in the hazards of rebellion, however justifiable and right.

In fine, to sum up your virtues in few words, they were richly endowed with wisdom and discretion, untiring in toil, undiminished by opposition, not disheartened by reverses, not over-elated by success, patient and enduring, magnanimous toward their enemies, hopeful even in the gloomiest hours of their noble struggle, courageous and determined.

In this connection, I have not the time to mention particularly the many worthies of that period, there is one of whom I may not fail to speak. He, who, as it is justly written, was and is "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Washington was one of the few men that have lived, that have gained a positive name in the world's history. That name is far exalted above all titles. To attach honorable appendages to the names of great political and military chiefs is both right and proper, in so far as they may be commensurate with their real merits, or official standing; but to such pre-eminent names as Moses, Homer, Demosthenes, Caesar, Luther, Napoleon and Washington, human titles can add no dignity. The will of an over-ruling Providence is plainly discernible in the raising up of this great man at the particular period, and endowing him with every essential qualification to head the American cause, and conduct it to a glorious consummation. Of his many virtues I have no need to speak. They are already household words with you. Suffice it to say, if we duly consider his character, the union in him of so many high and noble qualities, and their easy and perfect adaptability to the able discharge of the various and vast responsibilities placed upon him; we are irresistibly led to the conclusion, that the American Revolution was not only the cause of human freedom and progress, but also the cause of God.

We are, perhaps, too apt to suppose the establishment, duration, and overthrow of governments, as the results of mere accident or chance, in nowise connected with the counsels of the Great Supreme. Yet so far is this from being the case, that I think, if we duly consider the successive establishment and overthrow of certain ante-Christian despots, and the erection upon their ruins of the great, magnanimous and tolerant empire of Rome; an empire not only tolerating but also defending the liberty of conscience and of speech, a government priding itself upon its administration of equal and exact justice; and the birth at that time of the Savior of men; that at this opportune period His divine teachings were delivered to mankind, His gospel preached to the nations; we cannot but see, that the hand of the Almighty Ruler of all things guided, and His counsel directed the affairs of Cyrus, Alexander and Caesar, and that they were but the unwitting instruments in His hands of bringing to pass His divine purposes. So, also, if we reflect upon the political and religious lapse into which society afterward fell; and the subsequent extinction of the Magna Charta from King John, the introduction of the art of printing, the discovery of America by Columbus, the protest of Luther, the colonizing of the new Continent, and establishment thereon of a republican government; a government not only tolerating the freedom of speech, of the press, and of conscience, but maintaining them as inalienable rights, we cannot but discover the workings of a wise and infinite Providence, who ordains all things for the good of His creatures, and brings to pass human events according to the counsels of His own will.

The effects of the establishment of a constitutional Republic in the New World, is already producing its effect upon the Old. Education is becoming more general, and human rights better understood. Despotism is gradually disappearing; and, in the natural course of events, it cannot be many years, before those monstrous inequalities now existing between the rulers and ruled, will have entirely retrograded and passed away before the advancing steps of rational liberty, equality, and universal suffrage. And, not only will the world be bettered politically, but religiously also. For the ever-active mind of man, aided by the light of

God's revealed word, when left free to act upon its own faculties, will throw off the accumulated superstitions of more unpropitious times, and learn to adopt a rational faith. However, all this may not be accomplished without a struggle. The organization and maintenance of the republic of the United States, is a source of much uneasiness and serious concern to the despots of Europe. Its influences they feel, the ultimate results of which they cannot but see. And we may rest assured, that as we increase in greatness, so will their apprehensions increase; and the startling truth forces itself upon us, that the hour will come, when republicanism and despotism must close in deadly strife, and battle for the mastery.

The question of a great nation sustaining itself permanently upon republican principles, is not yet fully settled in the minds of many reflecting men. Our government is said to be as yet an experiment; and so far, truly, a successful one, yet still an experiment; and there are not a few among the monarchists who predict its speedy dissolution. "Republics," say they, "are never long-lived;" forgetting that Rome continued a republic for nearly eight hundred years, and that even under her emperors, (who were at first but little more than military commanders,) until the death of Marcus Antoninus, the authority of the Senate was duly acknowledged and revered.

It may be proper here to inquire, what it is which gives stability and durability to any government? It is, evidently, the enactment of mild and equitable laws, their wise administration, and a willing and energetic adherence to them by the people. In the absence of these, no government can with truth be said to be stable and likely to continue. For all arbitrary and oppressive governments are compelled to sustain themselves by the strong arm of military power, which power may at any time turn against the rulers who employ it; and in that case, unless sustained by the people, which it is unreasonable to suppose, that government must fall. No entire body of people ever gave a willing adhesion to tyranny, and no power but the sword ever kept an oppressed nation in quiet subjection. Hence, as we may observe, the absolute monarchs of our own times, are those who employ the largest standing armies; while in limited monarchies the military force is diminished in inverse ratio as their constitutions are liberal; and in the pure republic of the United States, a standing army is entirely unnecessary to protect the officers of government, or to enforce the execution of the laws.

In order to render any government perfectly stable and prospectively durable, there should be an equipoise between the executive, moral sense, and physical forces. This "balance of power" may, as I think, be found in the United States. Our executive has hitherto proved itself all-sufficient to keep in motion the vast and complicated machinery of a great government, to make itself revered at home and respected abroad; yet such are the constitutional checks upon it that tyranny and oppression are impossible. The American people are living under a form of government which they themselves have established. They have adopted a constitution, which, while it secures to them the freedom of speech, of conscience, and of the press; while it protects them in their persons and property; while it permits them to seek happiness in whatever legitimate way they may choose; is itself limited by boundaries which it may not pass. It is not surprising that an enlightened and free people should become attached to such a constitution; that their moral sense and political sympathies should be enlisted in its support; and that while contemplating it as the frame-work of a great political structure, their great concern should be to preserve its provisions intact, and to hand it down unimpaired to a grateful posterity.

It is not a little singular, that while the Americans are almost without a standing army, they should have the reputation abroad of being, decidedly, a military people. Here the inquiry arises, what is it which constitutes a military nation? Is it the organization and maintenance in time of peace, of a vast military establishment, the first and direct object of which is to keep the people in subjection, and with which they can have no sympathies? Or is it that nation where every man is freely allowed the possession and the use of arms? Where every man holds himself a citizen in time of peace—a soldier in war? It will be found by experiment, that the citizen soldiery of the United States compose a formidable military power; one quite sufficient to defend the national honor against any foreign foe whatever.

But why does not the American government maintain a large standing army in time of peace? She does not, for the reason, that, except to keep the Indians in check, and to perform the necessary garrison duties, there is nothing for an army to do. There is no king and his sinister rights to defend against the people

and their natural rights. Our rulers can never be oppressors; yet for incapacity or mal-administration they may be removed from office by impeachment; or, in any case, their term of office is wisely limited, and opportunities periodically occur to choose wise and capable men. And where every man is eligible to office, and suffrage is universal, the sympathies between the people and the government are so direct and positive, that great indeed must be the occasion, when an armed body will be necessary to defend the one, or to repel the other. Therefore, in the United States, where the checks and balances between the government and the people are so wisely and equally adjusted, where great political evils may be remedied or removed by purely peaceable means, where the war-power may never be employed except against a foreign foe, all the elements of a stable and durable government are plainly visible. Under such a government, and among such a people, all matters of great political moment, must, in the very nature of the case, become constitutional questions, and by that test must they "survive or perish."

The only question that can arise to endanger the permanency of the Union, are sectional ones. These, when carried to extremities produce civil war, and such a war might place the Constitution in jeopardy. The republics of Greece fell thro' their sectional jealousies and differences; and monarchists hope to see us follow their example. But those states were never perfectly politically united; nor, if we consider the natural barriers which marked their boundaries and prevented a free access to each other's territories, could there have been that oneness of feeling which obtains in an open country, whose very extremities are connected by steam and electricity.

The American people have happily placed their hopes of perpetuating their free institutions upon the correct training of their children. To educate the rising generation, they reckon as the first duty of freemen. Happy thought! And when I look at the children here assembled in all their brightness and beauty, and reflect, that such are our future mechanics, tradesmen, ministers of religion and officers of government; when I consider how much of the weal or woe of coming years depends upon them; how much depends upon the present right direction of their thoughts, the present inculcation of correct moral and national sentiments, as well as due reverence for the Great Father of us all, I am overwhelmed with peculiar feelings! Fathers, forget not to teach your sons, that their best energies, their honor, nay, their lives belong to their country—their spirits to the infinite God. Mothers, fail not to instruct your daughters, the future mothers of a strictly just nation, not only the domestic duties, and accomplishments peculiar to your sex; but teach them also to instill into the minds of their offspring those lessons of patriotism and public virtue, that they also may be succeeded by a generation that will not only do them honor, but preserve inviolate the free institutions of this great Republic.

It is our happiness to be citizens of a country, not only purely republican, but one endowed by nature with uncommon advantages. A country possessing every variety of climate peculiar to the temperate zone,—a soil extraordinarily fertile,—washed on the East and West by the two great oceans,—extending North and South from the great lakes to the Rio Grande,—possessing more than thirty thousand miles of inland navigation,—abounding in minerals, and with every necessary to sustain itself independently of the world. Surely, we have great occasion for gratitude and praise to the Almighty, that our lots have been cast in so favored a land, and in so propitious a time. Here, every encouragement is given to industry, to the arts and sciences, and to literature; and here, as they have ever done under republican governments, they flourish and promise the grandest results in the future.

To develop the resources of this noble country,—to increase her productions and manufactures,—to extend her commerce,—to preserve the union of the States,—to cherish the pure, patriotic and public spirit of our fathers, and impart their wholesome lessons to our children,—to progress surely and steadily in public enlightenment, nurturing with all possible care our common schools,—to continue a friendly and honorable intercourse with foreign nations, is a duty which weighs alike upon our government and all classes of our fellow citizens. And I pray, that when ages, yet to come, will have passed away, these United States may still present to an admiring world, the happy picture of an intelligent, virtuous, and free people.

BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE.—For a rattlesnake bite a salve made of the yolk of an egg, rendered stiff with salt, and applied to the wound, is an infallible remedy.

BURIED TREASURES.—"Eusebius" writes to the New York Observer from Rome, as follows:

The Tiber is not only rich in historic associations, it is rich in treasure. An English company has actually offered to turn the current of the stream far above the city and around it, provided the government would give them what they might discover in its present bed. This would be attended with vast expense, but it would pay. Treasures of art from age to age have found their way into the stream, which would bring in the market a perfect remuneration. In the museum of St. John Lateran, a magnificent column of stone is lying, which was taken not long since from the Tiber, a portion of which has been polished to display its beauty, and no one can see it without wishing to have more of the secret of this river revealed. Statuary more perfect and perhaps more beautiful than any of the ancient works of art now seen in Rome lies embedded in groups beneath the stream. Agostino Chigi, the famous banker at the time Leo X., once gave a splendid entertainment to the Pope and his Cardinals, at which the dishes were all of precious metals. The price paid for three fish was 350 crowns. It is said that the dishes were all thrown into the Tiber by order of the rich banker, in order that no less illustrious guest might ever use them. The sacred vessels brought from Jerusalem by Titus, among them the golden candlestick, are reported to have been lost from the Milvian bridge, and if so, are still lying there. The present government of Rome will suffer nothing belonging to ancient art to pass from her territory, nor is it able to carry on such an investigation upon its own account.

FREEDOM FOR THE CHILDREN.—The following sensible and much needed paragraph is from Blackwood's Magazine:

A child of three years of age, with a book in its infant hands, is a fearful sight! It is too often the death warrant, which the condemned stupidly looks at—fatal, yet beyond its comprehension. What should a child three years old be taught? Strong meats for weak digestions make not bodily strength. Let there be nursery tales and nursery rhymes told them. I would say to every parent, especially every mother, sing to your children, tell them pleasant stories; and if in the country, be not too careful lest they get a little dirt upon their hands and clothes; earth is very much akin to us all, and in children's out-of-door play, soils them not inwardly.

There is in it a kind of consanguinity between all creatures; by it we touch upon the common sympathy of our first substance, and beget a kindness for our poor relations, the brutes. Let children have a free, open-air sport, and fear not though they make acquaintances with the pigs, the cows, and the chickens—they may form worse friendships with the wiser looking ones; encourage a familiarity with all who love to court them—dumb animals love children, and children love them. There is a language among them which the world's language obliterate in the elders. It is of more importance that you should make your children loving, than that you should make them wise, that is book-wise. Above all things, make them loving; then will they be gentle and obedient; and then, also, parents, if you become old and poor, these will be better than friends, they will never neglect you. Children brought up lovingly at your knees will never shut their doors upon you, and point where they would have you go.

COLD WEATHER.—The past week (ending June 8) has been the coldest at this period of the season, which has been experienced for sixty years. On the 30th the snow fell in Pittsburgh, Pa., and on the 31st there was frost in New York city.—Times.

"Wax, Hans, you have the most feminine cast of countenance I have ever seen."  
"O, yaw, I know the reason for dat—mine moder vas a woman."



## THE WESTERN STANDARD.

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For Six Months Do Do 2 50

## To Merchants and Other Advertisers.

As the STANDARD will have a very large circulation among the inhabitants of Utah Territory, independent of its extensive circulation in this State, strong inducements are offered to business men of this vicinity to favor us with their advertising patronage.

There is at present an immense amount of goods purchased by the people of Utah, and San Bernardino County Cal., in this city; at the former point also, the STANDARD will be read by the hundreds of emigrants who sojourn at that place on their way from the East. We call particular attention of Hotel keepers and others to these facts.

Those merchants who are already aware of the great and constantly increasing trade between the two cities of Great Salt Lake and San Francisco, can appreciate the advantages that are offered.

The cost of advertising will be made as low as can possibly be afforded.

## The Western Standard.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.

## A Source of Speculation.

Is the leader of the Sacramento *Spirit of the Age* of Thursday last, the editor commences by informing his readers, "that it has been a source of some speculation with many how it is that the Mormons succeed in obtaining so many converts, or having once obtained them, how it is that there are so few backsliders." And without attempting to enlighten them upon the subject of so much speculation, by informing them as to the means used by the Mormons to keep their converts from backsliding, the writer proceeds to say, that "now and then some deluded one, disgusted with the highly wrought representation to which he has been made a dupe, comes out and declares his experience." As an instance of this he then goes on to cite the case of a man who left the Sandwich Islands to go "to the Mecca of his faith, and have a talk with the great high priest, Brigham Young," but who, on arriving at San Bernardino in this State, became so disgusted with the course of the people there, that "he renounced the faith of the prophets," returned to Honolulu, and commenced giving his experience through the columns of the *Polynesian*, a paper published there. This man's experience he quotes largely from, advancing it as a true representation of the mode of doing business among the Mormons.

What better evidence can there be of the disposition of the writer of this article to do injustice to the Mormons, and to place them in an unfavorable light before the public, than the fact that in this same paper, (*Polynesian*) published in the next issue, is found a letter written by a Mormon (Elder Caine) completely refuting the calumnies put forth by this returned pilgrim, and yet we do not find the slightest allusion to it in the *Spirit of the Age*? What would the editor of that sheet think of us, were we so lost to every principle of justice and candor, as to baselessly reprint injurious statements made in public journals about him, and quietly suppress and withhold from the public all that might be advanced to disprove these things? Should we, with our present feelings, be permitted to pass verdict upon such a case, we should say, that a man who could be thus guilty of misleading the public, taking advantage of his position and wilfully withholding from them the necessary facts to enable them to exercise an impartial judgment upon any subject, ought no longer to be considered worthy to conduct a public journal. He is unfitted for the position; and so long as he holds it the public are liable to be led to form the most erroneous conclusions on matters of vital importance.

As Mormons, we ask no odds in our favor, all we desire is a fair hearing, and, whether we ever obtain it or not, it is what we shall continue to demand. Every man who is honest and independent, who does not fear the truth, will readily grant us this right. Those who are not imprudent, who are conscious of being in error, and have no desire to part with their errors, will not be willing to be so liberal. If Mormonism is so great a humbug as represented, truth will lose none of its advocates by allowing the Mormons to tell their own story; and when both sides are presented all are able to decide on the merits or demerits of each. A contrary course is an evidence of weakness, and among honest men, begets suspicion.

The man whose experience the *Spirit of the Age* retails, we have known both on the Sandwich Islands and in this country, and we know many of the statements which he has made to be utterly false. And the editor of the *Spirit of the Age* himself, though he may not have knowledge about their falsity, must be well satisfied of it; if not, he betrays an unwarrantable amount of ignorance about a subject that is known to all who have access to the papers of the day. When it is said "that they [the people of San Bernardino] are not only well to do and living at their ease, but they make slaves of the narrator's countrymen, who are yearning to go home," almost every reader in this

country must know it to be slander, and we can not think that it was unknown as such to its retailer in the *Spirit of the Age*. Such a story might pass among the kanakas, but in California it will not go down. Is it reasonable that if such a state of things had existed, in San Bernardino, as is represented by the *Spirit of the Age*, that it could have escaped the notice of the numerous correspondents of the papers in this upper country?

We have alluded to this article not with the design of writing a formal refutation of the slanders copied therein, for that has been done already through the same paper in which they were first brought to light, but to show to the public how opinion is manufactured against the Mormons. Men wonder how it is, if Mormonism is true, that so many people speak evil of it; but there would be no surprise at this if they would only remember that the course taken in this instance is that almost invariably adopted by those who write for the public. Every thing that can be brought to bear against the Mormons, no matter from what source, is sought for with avidity, and gloated over as a choice morsel, while any thing that would have the slightest tendency to create a favorable impression about Mormonism or the Mormons, is passed by as unworthy of notice, much less reprinting.

Why is this feeling indulged in? If Mormonism is as bad as they wish to make the public believe, why are they so careful about suppressing all that the Mormons have to say in contradiction of the charges preferred against them? We imagine that if they had any disposition to put an end to the speculation which the *Spirit of the Age* says is indulged in relative to Mormonism, they would not take this course, as such feelings have been produced by the conduct of the press towards it since its first promulgation in this generation. They have published all that came within their reach condemnatory of the Mormons and their doctrines, and have been very careful that nothing should ever enter their columns that would have a different tendency; and the consequence has been, those who have derived their knowledge of Mormonism and the Mormons from such sources, and whose views are influenced by the opinions of the editorial fraternity, are fully possessed with the idea that it is false, and all its teachers unprincipled men, actuated by sinister motives in all their movements. Hence, when they see them making so many converts, and so little disunion and backsliding among their proselytes, though brought into their system from almost every nation, their wonder is excited, and they can not refrain from speculating upon it, as it is impossible for them to account for such results following a system that they have ever thought to be a delusion.

Had the press in every instance been sufficiently independent and fearless to have done its duty, and published all the information it could obtain upon the subject, speculation and wonder among the honest lovers of truth would have long since ceased, and they would ere this have known what they, as well as the editors of the *Spirit of the Age*, will eventually know—that Mormonism is true, and that the power which enables it to triumphantly progress and overcome the innumerable obstacles thrown in its way, is the power of the Almighty.

## A few Facts about Mormonism and its Fruits.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society have published their list of Premiums, and appear desirous to extend the benefits of their organization to all. The prizes offered are quite liberal, when the circumstances of the people and the infancy of the society are taken into consideration. The benefits of such an organization will, we feel confident, soon be apparent in the development of the ample resources of the young and thriving Territory; and we indulge in the hope of seeing Utah, under the fostering care of this Society, excel her neighbors in the arts of domestic industry and in the production of articles from the native elements, as much as she now excels them in the arts of peace and good government.

What is to hinder it? That same persevering industry and restless energy which they have exhibited in every thing heretofore undertaken by them, joined with the blessing of the Lord, will enable them to accomplish such results as easily as those already witnessed in their midst through the exercise of these qualities. No people on earth could do more than they have done towards making the "desert blossom as the rose;" and in accomplishing it they have had to contend with and overcome disadvantages that would have disheartened any other people. Could their labors, sufferings and trials in establishing settlements, opening farms, building towns and cities, and that, too, in the midst of bands of wild, and in some instances hostile Indians, where every precaution had to be taken to fortify against their attacks, be made known they would seem incredible; it would be truth stranger than fiction. Neither are these the only things connected with the history and experience of the people of that Territory that would strike the contemplative mind with wonder and admiration. The fact that they have lived for years enjoying in a pre-eminent degree the blessings of peace and entire freedom from litigation, bloodshed and every evil of that character, not only since their organization as a Territory, but also for years previous, when

they were without law or any restraint, only that imposed by their own consciences through their knowledge of the law of God, would also be incredible were it not substantiated by the best of evidence.

Judging by the past, then, we may predict with all certainty what their future will be, so long as they adhere to the principles which have actuated them for the last twenty-six years, the effects of which have been so strikingly apparent during their residence in Utah. We call these principles Mormonism, and contend that it is the belief in and practice of them that has produced these results, and that in whatever direction they may turn their attention while guided by them, the same effects will follow. Would that mankind could realize the truth of this, and place themselves in a position to obtain the blessings which attend it! For the principles which would cause a hundred men to dwell together in unity, which would inspire them with an invincible energy, and enable them to successfully contend with and overcome every obstacle that may lie in the path of their onward progress, would enable a thousand to do the same; and if a hundred or a thousand can do these things through the influence of these principles, a nation, or the inhabitants of a world, can do the same.

Small and insignificant a position as the Mormons now occupy, it is, nevertheless, through the principles which they teach and practice that the earth will be restored to its pristine beauty and holiness, and the arts of peace and good government, which have to so great extent at the present time been lost, be restored. Whether Mormonism be true, or not, it is an indisputable fact that its practice is gradually producing these results in Utah, and if extended throughout the world we have every reason to believe they would have a precisely similar effect. We contend, however, that the principles believed by the Mormons are true, if they were not they could never produce these results.

Men ask us very frequently for a miracle to convince them of the truth of Mormonism! when at the same time they have a living, wondrous miracle being performed before their eyes. Such persons have only to trace the history of Mormonism and its operations among the human family, and they will find that its "effects are contrary to the established constitution and course of things" among mankind at present, which Webster defines as a miracle. What greater miracle could there be shown to the people than that already shown them by the Mormons throughout their whole career for the past twenty-six years, but more particularly public and before the eyes of the world for the past ten? Is not their preservation as a distinct people, after wading through seas of persecution, miraculous? Was not their exodus from the bounds of civilization, in the depth of an inclement winter, through the midst of savage and hostile tribes, and their final removal to and settlement in a land of whose resources they knew nothing, and to which they were evidently directed by the overruling hand of providence, miraculous? Has not their subsequent existence in a land where, previous to their arrival, men were so confident that corn could not be raised that one thousand dollars had been offered for the first bushel produced, also been miraculous? Is not their union, their freedom from contention and its attendant evils, their extraordinary increase, and their exemption from the spirit of lawlessness which runs riot through the land, miraculous?

These are events and effects so contrary to the established constitution and course of things by which we are surrounded, that future generations will look upon them as miracles; and whether they are miracles resulting from the correct observance of good principles and the legitimate exercise of power bestowed through such observance, or not, is for us to judge, and approve or condemn. This is our prerogative—the proper use of the free agency granted unto us by the Almighty, and for the correct exercise of which we are responsible to him. But if the manifestations of the power and favor of God in behalf of the Mormons, which we have alluded to, are not sufficient to convince men of the truth of Mormonism, we are satisfied that no miracle that could be performed in their presence would have that effect.

FOR GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY.—A company will start for Great Salt Lake City by the Northern, or Carson Valley route, from Bro. John C. Nalle's ranch, on the tract of the Mission San Jose, about 3-4 of a mile from Alameda creek, on or about the 25th of the present month (August). As there may be those scattered around who may be waiting for an opportunity to join a company bound for the Valley, we give it publicity that they may prepare themselves by the time specified.

ELDER ARTHUR POTTER, late from San Bernardino, was disfellowshipped for un-Christianlike conduct at a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, held on Sunday, the 27th of July, 1856.

Dwight Evillath, Clerk of Branch.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Hon. J. M. Bernhisel will please accept our thanks for his kindness in forwarding us a Patent Office Report, and Part 1 and 2 of the Message and Documents.

## EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

REPORTS have been in circulation that a conflict between the Vigilance Committee and the Federal authorities was inevitable, unless the Committee receded from the position they had assumed. An extraordinary activity was very apparent in the movements of the Federal officers of this port and on board of the various ships of war in the harbor, and it was thought by many that Fort Gunny Bags (the contemptuous title applied by the "Law and Order" party to the fort at the Vigilance Committee rooms) would be taken. To add weight to these reports it was rumored that the treasure at the Mint was to be removed to a greater place of safety. Whether this activity among all the U. S. officers, with the double shooting of the guns of the war ships, had any connection with the anticipated action on Judge Terry's case by the Committee, or not, has not transpired; though it was currently reported that the vessel aboard of which the Committee might ship Judge Terry would never be permitted to pass through the Golden Gate. As Judge Terry is still in custody of the Committee there has been no opportunity to test the truth of these reports, and "Fort Gunny Bags" still remains unmolested.

Dr. Randall, who was shot by Joseph Hetherington on the 24th, expired on Saturday morning. He did not recover his consciousness after he was shot. The Vigilance Committee summoned the witnesses of the transaction before them, and obtained all the testimony they had to give on the subject. It was noised about early on Tuesday morning that the Committee had sentenced Joseph Hetherington, the murderer of Dr. Baldwin in 1853, and of Dr. Randall on Thursday last, and Philander Brace, the murderer of Capt. West in 1854, and the supposed murderer of Marion, an accomplice, two days afterwards, to be hung, and at an early hour people began to gather about the rooms and their vicinity in anticipation of the event. The military force of the Committee were on the ground by noon, making active preparations for the duty of acting as escort and guard; it was estimated there were no less than 5,000 men under arms. About four o'clock workmen commenced the erection of a gallows on Davis street, between Sacramento and Commercial streets, a short distance from the Committee rooms. As soon as the place was known where the gallows was to be erected, there was a great rush to that locality, and every available spot from which a view could be obtained, was occupied. The Cavalry of the Committee guarded the intersections of the streets three or four blocks distant from the gallows, and cannon manned by artillery companies, were placed at the corners of several streets to guard the approaches to the gallows, and to prevent any interference, should any be designed, with the execution of the sentence. It was estimated that there were in the neighborhood of 20,000 persons striving to obtain a view of the disgusting scene; women of all classes and grades, and numbers with children in their arms, were on the ground, mixed up with the crowd, and apparently as anxious to get a glimpse of the victims and their execution as any who were there. The roofs of several buildings were so thickly covered that they gave way; in some instances buildings, roofs and every thing else coming down with a crash. At about half past five the Executive Committee were escorted to the vicinity of the gallows, and directly afterwards the prisoners were brought in carriages to the gallows. Hetherington made a speech in which he stated that he was prepared to meet his fate, etc., and declared his innocence of the crime of murder, having killed both Dr. Baldwin and Dr. Randall in self-defence. While he was speaking he was frequently interrupted by Brace, who used the most disgusting language, telling him to hurry with his remarks etc., as he wanted to get through with it. Brace said that he wished it distinctly understood that he died murdered by the Vigilance Committee. While Hetherington was yet speaking, the executioner drew the cap over his eyes, and at the tap of the bell on the Committee's buildings, the executioner cut the rope that sustained the drop and they both hung suspended.

Hetherington in his conversation with visitors previous to his execution, was particularly severe on the Executive Committee, charging them with his conviction. He was a native of Carlisle, England. He valued his property at about \$50,000. Brace is said to be about 22 years of age, and was a native of Onondago county, New York. During his imprisonment he confessed to the commission of many crimes. He has been a notorious character for some years.

Bolger, one of the men shipped by the Committee to the Sandwich Islands, and who returned from there last week, has had the sentence of death which was passed on him before he left as the penalty of his return, remitted. The Committee now state that his sentence, through an omission, was not read to him previous to his sailing. He is going to New York.

INCENDIARISM.—An attempt was made on Sunday morning to set fire to Brannan's Express Building on the corner of Montgomery and California streets, by piling up mats and rugs saturated with camphene, against one of the doors inside the building. A passer-by discovered the smoke and succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

## FOR THE WESTERN STANDARD.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.  
July 8th, 1856.

DEAR BRO. CANNON:—

The Fourth passed off very pleasantly with us, and was the grandest day ever witnessed in this city. A liberty pole one hundred and two feet high was erected on the Public Square, and near it a large "Bowery."

At sunrise a beautiful flag, (the Stars and Stripes,) made in this place, was hoisted and saluted with thirty guns. At 9 o'clock a procession was formed near the school rooms and marched to the Square in the following order:

Music, San Bernardino Rangers, Mayor and Council, President of the day, Chaplain, Reader, Orator, and Master of Ceremonies, Old men, Old women, Pupils of the public schools with banners, citizens and invited guests, a detachment of the Rangers closing up the rear.

Sheriff Clift was Marshal of the day, assisted by Lieutenants J. D. Holliday and A. Stowe. Gen'l. C. C. Rich was the President of the day, T. Turley, Chaplain, W. S. Warren, Reader, C. W. Wandell, Orator, and J. W. Christian, Master of Ceremonies.

The assembly was called to order by the Master of Ceremonies, who introduced the Chaplain. After prayer, Gen'l. C. C. Rich made a few remarks touching the order of the day, after which the Declaration of Independence was read, cheered, and saluted with 13 guns. Next in order came the oration, which was also cheered and saluted with one gun. Gen'l. C. C. Rich then made a few remarks, after which the assembly was dismissed for dinner. The exercises were interspersed with music, the band acquitting themselves with credit.

A barbecue had been got up on a grand scale, consisting of several hogs, sheep, and I think two beef cattle.

Tables were arranged around the outer edge of the Bowery, and over eight hundred persons sat down at the first table. And judging from this, I think the number on the ground was not less than two thousand. Provisions had been cooked at home in great abundance, and brought on the ground, and the feast went off well.

The afternoon, until 4 o'clock, was spent in music and dancing, speeifying, and toasting. Quite a number of strangers were present, two of which spoke from the stand, in terms very complimentary to us.

At 4 o'clock, another national salute of thirty-one guns was fired, each gun being cheered with three cheers.

Altogether the day was a very agreeable one, and the good order, the fascinating array of female loveliness, the soldierly bearing of the Rangers, the entire absence of drunkenness, made a decided impression upon the minds of our guests. There were several balls during the evening.

Respectfully,

AMERICUS.

The following are a few of the regular toasts given on the occasion:

The Day we Celebrate.—May it be a day of jubilee to our children's children, and to their children; wherein the virtues of our Revolutionary fathers and mothers will be rehearsed with gladness, and duly appreciated.

The Constitution of the United States.—May it be cherished by all American citizens as the great bulwark and safe-guard of their liberties—and may it survive and flourish, when the power of despots shall be known only as a thing that once existed.

The President of the United States.—Whether the office makes the man or the man the office, may all Presidents of this free and glorious Republic be fully qualified to discharge with honor the high responsibilities of that station.

The Governor of California.—Reverencing as we do, the powers that be; we hope that he may be sustained by the citizens of our State, in the maintenance of good order and the majesty of the law.

The Mayor and Common Council.—May that wisdom, honesty, and prudence which has hitherto characterized our Municipal Government ever continue to be exercised.

To our Mistaken Friends.—Have we friends or enemies, at home or abroad, who have been so carelessly indoctrinated into the religious sentiments and American patriotism of the Mormon people, as to ignorantly suppose, that the latter would wilfully insult, or in any way disregard the American flag; may they disabuse their innocent minds of this mistaken notion, by witnessing with what honest zeal and industry it is honored to-day in San Bernardino.

From the numerous volunteer toasts which were given we select the following:

God and Liberty.—C. C. Rich.

Truth, virtue and good will to man, let these principles predominate, and the union of these United States is safe.

Should the North and South divide, Utah and the Mormons will stand by the Constitution and the Stars and Stripes.

To the man that built this Bowery, the carter of this dinner, to the men that procured our Liberty Pole, and the workmen that framed it, to the sailors that raised it, and to the Rangers and musicians, and the union of this day—may it never be less.

To the Ladies, they have been on the right side to-day, and always will be, God bless them.—D. M. Thomas.

## News from the British Isles.

President F. D. Richards in reviewing the past season's emigration says:

"We find that there have gone out, on the *Emerald Isle*, 350; *J. J. Boyd*, 512; *Caracas*, 457; *Enoch Train*, 534; *S. Carling*, 707; *Thornton*, 794; *Horizon*, 856; *Wellfleet*, 146 of the Saints; making a total of 4326, of which number 2013 have gone out under the regulations of the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company.

"The season's emigration, now closed, has included, English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, French, Italians—Whiteliness from Piedmont—Swiss, Germans, Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Maori, Hindoos, Africans from Cape Colony—no blacks."

In an article containing extracts from letters written by various elders to him, reporting the condition and prosperity of the work President Richards says:

"We have, of late, received a number of letters from various elders which indicate that, since the late treaty of peace was concluded and the emigration season closed, a general spirit of inquiry after truth has increased among the people. We exhort the elders who labor in the ministry, and the Saints generally, to be diligent, at this favorable season, in preaching, distributing tracts, and in the use of every available means for spreading the gospel."

## The Latter-Day Saints

Meet every Sunday in this City, at the PHARMACOLOGICAL HALL, Stockton street, near Jackson, at 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. All who wish to investigate the principles of truth as revealed for man's salvation in the gospel of Christ, are cordially invited to attend.

WE extract the following items from *The Mormon* of July 5th.

DELEGATION FROM UTAH TO WASHINGTON.—Hon. G. A. Smith left here for Washington on the 26th ult. Hon. John Taylor proposed joining his colleagues before this time; but we are sorry to say that after he had got through with much pressing business and was on the point of starting for Congress he was taken suddenly indisposed and became very weak in body. He has retired to the country, hoping that a few days will restore him to his wonted health. That this "champion of rights" may realize his expectation and soon be qualified for his mission, will be prayer of all the Saints.

ARRIVAL.—President Erastus Snow has just walked in, unexpectedly indeed, to our sanctum, right from the cars, covered with dust, but feeling first-rate. He is on Deseret business to Boston, Washington and New York. He left the camp, Iowa City, on the 23d. Hand-cart business was very brisk; the third company was ready to start, which cleared the ground of P. E. Fund passengers. The *Thornton's* company left Chicago for the camp the same day.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.—President Orson Pratt left Boston on Wednesday, for Liverpool, accompanied by President Ezra T. Benson, Elders Phineas H. Young, Truman O. Angell, and Lorenzo H. Hatch.

The same day, the following Elders, who arrived in this city within the last ten days, embarked on the *New World*, in this port, for Liverpool: Thomas R. King, Peter Robinson, Elijah E. Holden, Almeria Grow, from Fillmore City, U. T.; William Pace, from Spanish Fork; Isaac Higbee, from Provo City; Thos. Bladen, from Cedar City; Jesse Hobson, from Farmington; James Taylor, from Lehi; James Ure, James Beck, Miles Romney, from Great Salt Lake City.

Elder William Miller leaves for Liverpool, by the *Atlantic*, on Saturday.

IMMIGRATION.—The *Thornton*, a packet ship having on board a company numbering upwards of 750 souls, under the presidency of Elder Willey, arrived in New York harbor on the 14th of June. The emigrants were all in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The *Horizon* arrived in Boston on the 28th of June, with a company of Saints, numbering 856, under the presidency of Elder Edward Martin. This is the largest company of Saints that has ever crossed the sea in one vessel.

LATER FROM OREGON.—The Steamer Columbia arrived on Tuesday evening, bringing Oregon papers dated July 26th. The news possesses no particular interest.

The Indian war in Southern Oregon has been brought to a close; most of the bands having been subdued. The volunteers, excepting one company, had returned home.

In the North the savages still remain hostile, though they keep a proper distance. Col. Wright, with a body of regulars, is in the Yakima district, but has not been able to subdue the Indians, nor to effect a treaty with them; though there is a prospect of peace.

On John Day's river, where they still stand out to the number of six hundred, they have expressed a willingness to treat.

A fire broke out on the morning of the 30th of July at Angel's Camp which consumed property amounting to about ten or twelve thousand dollars.



## Correspondence.

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

From our Correspondent: G. S. L. CITY, July 24, 1856.

EDITOR OF WESTERN STANDARD:

I continue my monthly correspondence for your paper.

The weather has been dry and warm since I last wrote to you. We have had two slight showers during the past month. Barley harvesting commenced last Monday, the 23d, and some wheat in the big field was cut on Saturday last. Much of the crops however, have suffered materially for the lack of water; by good management and much physical labor the waters of the Big Cottonwood have been brought northward as far as Canyon creek by way of the canal, and have been used on the ten and five acre lots, which will help some fields of grain that would have been almost an entire failure. Brother J. Wright reports the wheat crops for three miles around Fort Brigham completely cut up by grasshoppers. The tobacco worm in great numbers, are eating up the potato vines, but we manage to kill them, for they soon grow so large they are easily seen. Many fields of wheat look well, and the city gardens promise much, but city canyon creek is very low.

The arrangements of the committee for the national celebration of the 4th of July, have been made on a large scale. We will have a grand military review, and the Legion are making preparations accordingly. A copy of the programme has been forwarded to you by the Post Office.

Presidents Young and Kimball have just returned from spending three days on the island examining their stock.

T. D. Brown has been appointed to superintend the working of a canal for bringing the waters of Weber river to the hot springs, four miles north of this city; the operations to commence immediately. We hear of a very large emigration for the mines, and it is reported that 25,000 head of stock are on the way by the northern route.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the choice fruit which you sent to your friends in this Territory, have been grafted, and most of them have lived and are growing finely; also some choice fruit, mostly apples, were obtained from the East, which are alive and doing well. We consider this a great blessing to our thriving Territory.

It is a general time of health, but great scarcity of bread, but we look forward to the coming harvest to relieve the wants of the people.

The Presidency and Twelve with their families are all well.

Yours truly,  
W. WOODRUFF.

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

G. S. L. CITY, June 30th, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER GEORGE:

Your kind favor of January 31st, came duly to hand. I purposed writing you by the last two mails, but business prevented.

I have received your invaluable paper up to No. 11; and I need scarcely say its contents has afforded me very great pleasure. I look upon the "W. S." as a powerful champion of Truth; and its "Canon" a powerful auxiliary in moving forward the great cause. The paper has been well received by this community at large; and I have no doubt it will receive a liberal patronage.

All things move along harmoniously throughout our Territory. We have no political, civil, or military broils, but all is peace and contentment. The people are just emerging from their hard pinching time to enjoy the fruits of an abundant harvest. I need not inform you that our crops were almost entirely cut off last season by the grasshoppers and drought, for the fact is of world-wide notoriety. The prospect of a "famine in Utah" was hailed by the enemies of truth in every land, as the best thing of the season. The Mormons had remained impregnable to every assault—molestation with its irresistible arguments, fire, sword, prison and death—they had even survived their memorable expulsion in '46-7 from Christian (?) civilization; and in the midst of untold sufferings and privations, had graced their way a thousand miles beyond the pale of civilization, and settled down in a trackless waste, surrounded on all sides by sterile plains and inhospitable war-like Indian tribes. Yet they survived! But now "hunger, which breaks through stone walls," will vanquish them, they must give up. Misfortunes seldom come alone. The past winter was unusually long and severe. Deep snow remained on the ground for nearly four months, and thousands of cattle perished. Had any other people been placed in the same circumstances, their history would have been a lamentable catastrophe; but by the sound wisdom and good policy of our leaders the calamity has been averted. In obedience to their counsel a kind brotherly feeling has been manifested by all the people—a willingness to divide to the last. None have starved to death or suffered materially. I am happy to say things were a better aspect now. Every where throughout our wide spread Territory fields of smiling grain bow their heads awaiting the sickle of the husbandman; and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. Grain has already been cut, and in a few days harvesting will become general. I think the world will be by and by acknowledge that Mormonism is invulnerable—that an arm upholds it that is never paralyzed, an eye watches it that never sleeps, and an indomitable spirit actuates their people that will cause them never to relinquish their rights, their religion and their God. The rough school of experience through which we have passed, the many trying vicissitudes to which we have been exposed, have been prolific with lessons of wisdom, fortitude and endurance.

I am happy to say home manufactures are progressing. Every where branches of home industry are being established. The people are alive to their interests—to promote in every way the development of their internal resources. Our late Legislature during the last session, passed an act establishing and incorporating a society by the name and style of the "Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society," which promises to be an excellent institution to foster and support Home Trade. A Fair will be held in September for the exhibition of all things raised and manufactured here.

The improvements in our city would astonish any one used to the progress of new countries. The new Court House is enclosed and will be finished this season. The Music Hall will also be finished this fall. They are noble buildings. Many private dwellings are being put up which would be a credit to any city in the world.

The Home Missionary operations are producing beneficial results in all the settlements. In all the districts north, where I labor, happiness, peace and prosperity prevail.

Much labor has been done on the Big Cottonwood canal this season, and its waters used to irrigate the lots in the big field. The work when completed will be of immense advantage to the whole community. It is also in contemplation to bring the Weber as far as the hot springs, which will bring thousands of acres north under cultivation, which hitherto have remained idle for want of water.

The bower is entirely closed in and comfortably seated. It is a delightful place for worship in warm weather. It will accommodate a congregation of twelve thousand. Our immigration this season will be immense. It is said from ten to fifteen thousand are on the road to swell Utah's population, which already numbers eighty thousand.

The Indian tribes around us are friendly and peaceably disposed. The wise and sound policy displayed by Governor Young in relation to the red men, has produced the happiest results. The progress of civilization in every Territory throughout our wide spread Union has been marked by the blood of the red man, except Utah. The Indians here feel that we are their friends. Many of them are forsaking their idle, plundering habits and turning their attention to the cultivation of the soil.

As far as my knowledge of this people goes, I believe they are becoming better and wiser every day. The trying, pinching times that are past, will serve to give them wisdom for the future, in taking care of their surplus crops, and be ready for the day of calamity.

There is also a growing desire among the people to hearken more diligently to the counsel of those whom God has placed over them. The experience of the past season will not be an unprofitable lesson to them. Believe me, my dear George,

Affectionately yours,  
G. CLARKSON.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From our Correspondent:

HONOLULU, Oahu, H. I.,  
July 4th, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER CANNON:

As a mail leaves for your city to-morrow, I take much pleasure in dropping you a few lines that you may be posted up in affairs pertaining to the work of the Lord on these Islands.

There has nothing very important transpired since I last wrote to you. The Elders continue to enjoy good health and buoyant spirits, and are zealously laboring to spread the truth in their respective fields. Quite a number have been baptized since Conference, particularly upon Hawaii, where the work appears to be in a pretty healthy condition. The Elders of the Kohala Conference calculate to make a visit into the district of Kona, and try and introduce the Gospel to the inhabitants of that benighted region.

One of the Kaula Elders has visited the island of Nihaui and preached the Gospel to the people of that remote spot in the ocean. He found a few Saints there who had been baptized by native Elders; these received him kindly; but the majority of the people would not give him a hearing, they having been instructed by their pious missionary pastors not to go near the Mormon, lest they should be deluded. He succeeded, however, in baptizing two persons, organized the Saints, and returned.

In this city Mormonism has been soundly berated of late, both by the priests and their satellite, the editor of the *Hae Hawaii*. During the anniversary of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, which is composed of the Protestant missionaries and those in their interest, sermons were preached in behalf of the Bible Society, Missionary Society, &c., upon which occasions the preachers seemed to vie with each other to see who could hit Mormonism the hardest blow, although it was very apparent that the introduction of the subject upon such occasions was not only irrelevant but uncalled for. Nor have these attacks been confined entirely to the city, the country divines seem to have caught the strain, and new versions of the old Spaulding story, &c., &c., with variations prepared especially for the occasion, are palmed upon their simple hearers from Sabbath to Sabbath, with an abandon and effrontery truly astonishing.

Among others who have made themselves conspicuous in this class, is the Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Wallis, of whom I spoke in a previous letter. I am somewhat at a loss to understand how any man of common sense could have the hardihood to suppose that any person, even a benighted kanaka could for a moment believe the statements that this so-called divine has made about the Mormons. His inconsistency is only equalled by that of the editor of the *Hae Hawaii* who seems to take a malicious delight in publishing false accusations against the Mormons, a people of whom he is as ignorant as he appears to be of truth and justice.

The spleen of the apostate *Sidie alias* Guess, who has recently returned from a trip to San Bernardino, found a ready admission into the columns of the *Hae*, one might suppose that the readers of this paper were bums by the way its editor does not carry. Truly a fountain is known by its waters.

The *Polynesian* also published a version of Guess' calumnies, copied from the *Hae*; but the editor very readily granted me the use of his columns to reply, which I accepted; this is a privilege which has been denied us heretofore by all the papers on the Islands. This liberality in the Government organ seems to augur a release from the dominion of priestcraft, which has heretofore held this Government and its press in thrall.

A new paper, the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, made its appearance this week; it is published and conducted by our worthy Post Master, H. M. Whitney, Esq., a gentleman of talent and liberal sentiments. With this new accession to our newspaper department, I hope that the day is past on the Sandwich Islands, when priestly sycophants can abuse and publicly misrepresent any portion of the community, be they Mormons, Pagans or Jews, without granting them the right of being heard in their own defence, as has been too frequently the case heretofore.

His Majesty Kamehameha IV, was married to Miss Emma Cooke, on the 19th, ult. The nuptials were publicly celebrated, and conducted throughout with great order, creditable alike to the Royal couple and the Kingdom whose Sovereigns they are. Hardly was the wedding and merry making of this affair over, when we had another marriage in high life, that of Her Excellency Laka the Governoress of Hawaii, to Mr. Isaac Davies, a half white, so that our worthy citizens have had feasting, fast riding and *Hula* dancing enough these last two weeks to last them for some time.

This being the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, the day was kept almost entirely as a holiday; the stores being closed and business of all kinds suspended. The city assumed its gala day appearance, the usual amount of flags of all nations flying in the breeze, both from the shipping in the harbor, consular

offices and private residences. Salutes have been fired at intervals during the day, and in fact, during the whole of last night. Exercises suitable to the occasion, consisting of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, speeches, &c., took place at the rooms of the American Club, an association recently formed; and to night the same body gave a grand ball in honor of the day, at the Court House, where will be assembled all the elite and fashion of our city.

The steamship *America* arrived to day from San Francisco, bringing a heavy mail; we got our usual quota from our friends in Utah, and two numbers of your excellent paper, which is always a welcome visitor. We were all much pleased to learn by the minutes of the General Conference held in Great Salt Lake City, on the 6th of April, that some Elders had been called for this mission, because we really stand in great need of help. I hope that this addition to our numbers may be the means of giving a fresh impetus to the work on these Islands.

Times continue rather dull in this city, many mechanics are still out of employ, nor is there much calculation made upon the coming shipping season, as it is generally believed it will not be as good as usual, owing to many ships being ordered to other ports in the Pacific to recruit, supposing they can do so cheaper than at this place. Notwithstanding all this, our Government are making vigorous efforts to accommodate a large amount of shipping, and are going to great expense in dredging the harbor, building a steam tug, &c.

The news of the recent disturbances in San Francisco created considerable excitement here; the sympathies of the community, as far as I can judge, are with the Vigilance Committee heart and soul.

I hope you will excuse this disconnected scrawl, as I have written in a hurry, and may the Lord bless and prosper you continually, is the prayer of  
Your brother in the Gospel,  
JOHN T. CAINE.

## News from the Interior.

TWO CHINESE KILLED. A row occurred among our celestial friends at Gold Hill on the 10th, says the *Placer Herald*, in which one Ah-ki was killed by a pistol shot, and one Ah Tuck was killed by a stabbing process. He and Ah Chung Song are accused of doing the acts which produced death; the latter is at large, but the former was, on examination before Justice Finley, committed to answer the charge of manslaughter. These fellows pick up American miners so fast, that one would not be surprised to find them voting in a few years.

A FATAL MISTAKE. Mr. Robert McClure, of Yankee Jim's, was shot on the night of the 24th by a Mr. Hurley of the same vicinity. The circumstances of the affair are as follows, says the *Placer Herald*.

The parties during the evening were attending a circus at Todd's Valley, and returned home by a trail, Mr. McClure in advance. When about mid way between the two places and in close proximity to a part of the road where a traveler was fired upon a few nights previous, Mr. McClure heard the steps and the voices of persons coming up in his rear and as a matter of precaution stepped behind a tree by the path, until he could secure himself that all was right.

Hurley was in company with three other persons, and when the parties came opposite the tree, McClure hailed, "who are you," and was answered by Hurley "who are you." At this McClure stepped out from his place but did not think to answer in explanation and slowly advanced upon the other party. It was at this unfortunate juncture that Mr. Hurley fired, the ball entering the abdomen of Mr. McClure.

Hurley's party obtained medical assistance as soon as possible, but we regret to say, that no hope is entertained for his recovery. Indeed he is probably dead at this time we write.

A NOVEL WAY TO RESISTANCE. The *Placerville American* of yesterday says: Col. L. A. Norton determined that the ground on which his buildings stood shall contribute to the rebuilding, in making the ground and with success; that portion under the late American office having furnished more than sufficient to rebuild, he is now mining out the sidewalk in front. This completed, new buildings will be immediately erected.

Four daily and twelve weekly papers in this State support the American nominees; against seven dailies and nine weeklies for the Democratic—sixteen for each. We are not advised how many support the Republican ticket; not so many, however, though the number is increasing.

The *Sentinel*, Santa Cruz, says that they have the best facilities for making and shipping lime at that place as any in the State. The business has been overdone, though they still send 1,600 barrels to this city monthly.

The new wharf at Santa Cruz has been completed over one hundred feet to the bay. A TURKEY WITH FOUR LEGS. Mr. Campbell, opposite the Union Race Course, near the Mission Dolores, says the *Bulldog*, is the owner of a young turkey, hatched about a week since, which has four legs and uses them all in locomotion. It is apparently in good health.

**The Miners at Mokelumne Hill in Arms.** On Monday, July 28th, there was great excitement at Mokelumne Hill. On the Saturday previous, in a quarrel about water rates, the miners destroyed the flume of the Table Mountain Water Company. At San Antonio river, on the evening of that day, three of the destroying party were arrested and lodged in jail. On Sunday the miners assembled and resolved to rescue the prisoners. On Monday they assembled to the number of two hundred, and marched towards the town.

Meantime, business at Mokelumne Hill was suspended. The citizens almost unanimously placed themselves under the direction of the Sheriff for protection of the prisoners. The jail was strongly guarded.

About four o'clock on Monday afternoon, a Committee of seven waited on the Sheriff respecting the prisoners. Nothing could be done without the action of the County Judge. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and the prisoners were taken into Court, where the case was argued in presence of the committee. During the hearing, the miners, who had agreed to remain outside the town, marched in and formed on Main street. One company, composed chiefly of Frenchmen, took up a position in the rear of the Court House. The Sheriff ordered them to disperse, which they refused to do. The Sheriff's posse then rushed upon and disarmed many of them.

Judge Porter then adjourned the case until eight o'clock, and the prisoners were conveyed back to the jail through the crowd. Only one attempt was made at interruption, which was promptly quelled, and the prisoners were lodged in jail. The miners then retired a short distance from the town and there encamped.

At eight o'clock Judge Porter announced his decision, holding the prisoners to bail in \$1,000 each, which was given, and they were released. The excitement continued during the night. The drinking houses were closed, and a large number of citizens were under arms to preserve quiet. The Grand Jury was in session, and would immediately act. During the day many families removed outside

the town to places of safety. Quiet was restored, and but little further trouble anticipated, at least, until to day. The leaders tried to prevent collision. It was said, in the morning, that a Vigilance Committee had been formed, and a Mr. Brady, one of its members, was shot at on his return home, and his horse killed.

There was a rumor that the flume of the Union Company at Murphy's had been similarly injured.

## Threatened Attack upon Los Angeles by the Mexicans.

On Saturday morning, 19th July, says the *Los Angeles Star*, an attachment was issued from the Justice's Court of Alex. Gibson, and placed in the hands of Wm. Jenkins, a deputy constable, for execution on the property of a Mexican named Antonio Ruiz. On that morning, Jenkins proceeded to execute the writ, and meeting with some little obstruction in the discharge of his duty, pulled his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the breast of Antonio Ruiz, causing his death on the evening next day, Sunday. Immediately after committing the rash deed, Jenkins surrendered himself to a Justice, and was admitted to bail. To this circumstance may be chiefly attributed the excitement that followed, the Spanish population taking offence that one who had in their estimation committed a murder, should go at large.

Much excitement, as mentioned, took place among the Spanish race. Inflammatory speeches were made, and the people were roused to attack the jail. The citizens accordingly began to arm in self defence. The leaders of the Mexicans and Sonorians who are numerous about Los Angeles, boldly avowed their intentions and indulged in the fiercest malice against the Americans, stating their determination to wipe them out and sack the town.

The residence of the Roman Catholic priest at Los Angeles was ransacked, when about a dozen stand of arms and a small brass cannon were carried off.

Strenuous efforts were made by peace parties to persuade the insurgents to disband, but without effect. All kinds of warlike rumors were current.

On Tuesday, about midnight, the City Marshal, W. C. Getman, accompanied by five or six armed citizens, reconnoitered the position of the insurgents. The latter numbered them from two to three hundred persons, all armed, a large number being mounted. The insurgents were moving forward to attack the town, when they recognized the Marshal and fired at him. The insurgents marched into the town and assembled at the Plaza. The anticipated attack was not made, however, on the jail.

A party of armed citizens from the Monte arrived on Wednesday at Los Angeles to help the citizens of the latter. The same day new and efficient military arrangements were made by the Americans in the town. Several prisoners were taken. Don Andres Pico, at the head of a party of twenty Californians, well armed and mounted, started to scour the hills and ravines in search of the insurgents.

A public meeting on Wednesday, July 23d, the Hon. Myron Norton was called to the chair, and resolutions were passed to meet the emergency. The preamble says:

"Whereas, this Meeting is well convinced by severe experience that we have amongst us a great number of thieves, robbers and murderers, who have stolen our property, murdered our citizens, and from whom we are in hourly danger of our lives."

One of the resolutions says: "All persons found assembled in the county of Los Angeles, or on the roads and highways, with arms, unless they belong to some military company, shall be arrested and disarmed, unless they can give a satisfactory account of themselves." Another resolution says: "It shall require a majority of the Committee to sentence a man to be expelled from the country."

During the remainder of the week the excitement continued. When the *Ses Bird* sailed on Saturday, all appeared in a state of ominous quietude. The citizen soldiery took their turn of duty in the town, and troops were preparing to scour the country.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SONORA.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Sonora*, Capt. Whiting, arrived here at half past six o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 29th.

On the 3d July, the bill reported by Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, for settling the affairs of Kansas, was passed—33 voting in favor of, and 12 against it. The following are its principal features, as we find it condensed in the *New York Herald*:

It provides for the appointment of five Commissioners to be selected (by the President) from different sections of the Union, to represent fairly all political parties. They shall take a census of all the legal voters of the Territory, and make a fair apportionment of the delegates to be elected by each county to form a Constitution and institute a State government.

When the apportionment shall be made the Commissioners are to remain in session every day, except Sunday, at a place most convenient for the inhabitants of said Territory, to hear all complaints, examine witnesses and correct all errors in said list of voters, which list shall be previously printed and generally circulated throughout the Territory, and posted in at least three of the most public places of each election district; and as soon as all the errors have been thus corrected in said lists, the Commissioners are requested to cause a corrected list of the legal voters to be printed, and copies furnished to each Judge of Election to be put up at the places of voting, and circulated in every county in the Territory before the day of election; no person to be allowed to vote whose name does not appear on the list as a legal voter.

The election of delegates to take place on the day of the Presidential election, and the convention to assemble on the first Monday in December to decide, first, whether it be expedient for Kansas to come into the Union at that time, and if so decided, to proceed to form a Constitution and State government, which shall be of republican form. Kansas then to be admitted under such Constitution on an equal footing with the original States.

The bill provides further, that no law shall be enforced to the Territory infringing the liberty of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people to bear arms, &c.

It also provides punishment for illegal voting, or fraud and violence at elections, and authorizes the use of the military for that purpose. The main point is, that the persons designated by the census as the present inhabitants of the Territory shall decide all points in dispute at a fair election, without fraud or violence, or any other improper influence. All the white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age are to be allowed to vote, if they have resided in the Territory three months previous to the day of election, and no other test shall be required; no oath to

support the Fugitive Slave law or any other law, nor any other condition whatever.

It is rumored that Gen. Persifer F. Smith, is to be appointed Governor of Kansas.

Judge Coffamer made a minority report expressing objections to the bill of Mr. Douglas. A bill providing for the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State, under the free soil Constitution, adopted at Topeka, passed the House of Representatives on the 3d of July, by a vote of 100 yeas to 97 nays, after having been previously rejected. The free soil party were greatly elated with its successful passage. The Fillmore men all voted against it.

A bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of an overland road from Missouri to California, and the establishment of military posts along the route, has passed the Senate by a large majority. It will scarcely fall in the House, as all parties have pledged themselves to such a course in their platforms, although each is jealous of any advantage another may gain by its passage now.

A bill authorizing the issue of an additional number of arms for the use of California, passed the Senate on the 30th of June.

Phil T. Herbert has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia and imprisoned to await his trial for the murder of Keating. The Brooks expulsion case comes up in the House on the ensuing week. His assault on Sumner is still under investigation by the Grand Jury.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate July 1st, calling on the President for the facts in relation to the proclamation of martial law by Governor Stevens. Gen. Cass stated that Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, had proclaimed martial law there, and has arrested a Judge of the District Court and sent him away some distance, thus closing the Court. He did not desire to prejudice the case, but it certainly seemed a great assumption of power.

## European News.

The latest news from Europe is by R. M. S. S. *Canada*, which arrived in Boston on the 3d of July, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 21st of June, ten days later than was previously received. The *North America* brought news to the 18th of June, which may be briefly summed up as follows:

NO PROSPECT OF WAR. The most important feature of the news is that there is now a prospect of the pending difficulty between Great Britain and the United States being soon amicably adjusted.

In the House of Lords, Lord Clarendon stated in reply to a question from Lord Derby, that it was not the intention of the Government to advise the Queen to suspend diplomatic relations with America. This announcement was loudly cheered.

Lord Derby expressed his satisfaction, but said he regarded the Government's course as humiliating, and an acknowledgment of error.

Lord Clarendon appealed to the House not to join Lord Derby in pressing the question, and the question was then dropped.

The funds immediately rose in consequence of the announcement that Mr. Dallas was not to be dismissed.

FRANCE. Napoleon is taking steps to have the Empress appointed Regent for his son. A project of law on the subject has been sent to the Senate and debated with closed doors. The project proposed that on the Emperor's demise, the Empress should reign, assisted by a Council of Regency, whose names the Emperor will leave under sealed envelopes. Meanwhile the government papers are writing up the project.

Letters from Paris, 21st, states that the *Monitor* contains a decree ordering the creation of a general system of inspection of the Army and Commissariat, by a special staff established for that purpose.

The *Monitor* also gives the project of the Senate's Committee on the Regency. It states that the Emperor is to attain his majority at eighteen years of age; the Empress mother to be the Regent and guardian of her son during his minority, but not to contract second marriage while it continues. In case of the Emperor's death, the Regency to pass to the senior Prince of France, then to other Princes in order of hereditary succession, and falling them all, to the Council of Regency appointed by the Senate.

Two and a half million francs have been collected for the sufferers by the inundation.

RUSSIA. The Russian Government is turning its attention to American territory.

An Imperial decree has notified that, to assist in the development of the Russian naval power in the Pacific Ocean, the administration of the fleets and harbors thereon be placed under the independent control of the Governor of eastern Siberia.

An expedition is fitting out at Hamburg by a Russian American company, to sail next month for Russo-American territory. The expedition is of the nature of a new colony, numbering five hundred persons, including artificers of all kinds. The Russian ships *Corvick* and *Ostrovnik*, and a Hamburg steamer, will convey the expedition.

The papers state that it now appears settled that no grain to speak of will be exported this year from Russia, and hundreds of vessels in the Black Sea, which had gone there in anticipation of meeting cargoes, may have to return empty.

THE RAPID. Accounts from the Crimea to the 17th, state that on the day previous, Lord Gough invested Marshal Pellyushin and the French and English Generals with the Order of the Bath. The ceremony took place in a shed erected at head quarters, and decorated with National flags.

The evacuation of the Crimea proceeded rapidly. Balaklava would be clear by the 15th of June.

**OLIVER & BUCKLEY,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,**  
BRUSHES, VARNISH, &c., &c.,  
Washington Street,  
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

O. & B. keep on hand the LARGEST STOCK in the STATE and at the LOWEST RATES. 14-17

## San Francisco Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

<b>Bread—</b>			
Flour, in barrels, per lb	—	7 1/2	8
Crackers, in tin	—	7	10
<b>Boots and Shoes—</b>			
Men's Kip Boots, 18 inch	—	\$2 75	a3 25
do do 12	—	1 75	a3 00
do Wax do 12	—	2 50	a3 00
do do 12	—	1 25	a3 75
do Grain Sewed Long Leg Boots	—	2 50	a3 00
do Fine Calf Stitched do	—	6 00	a5 50
do do Sewed do	—	4 50	a5 00
Boy's Kip Pugged Boots	—	1 00	a1 75
do Calf do	—	2 00	a2 25
Women's Fine Lasting Gaiters	—	1 50	a2 00
do Calf Pugged Lace Boots	—	1 00	a1 25
do do Sewed do	—	1 12	a1 37
<b>Clothing—</b>			
Fancy and Plain Sateen, lined, per pair	—	1 75	a 2 50
Fancy Cashmere, per pair	—	8	a 4 50
Fine Clothing, fashionable	—	—	about cost
Hickory Shirts	—	8 50	a 4 50
Fancy Calico	—	4	a 6
White Cotton do, linen bosoms	—	9	a 12
Blue flannel overalls, of good quality, per doz	—	12	a —
Merino Undershirts and Drawers	—	6 50	a 12 50
Wool Socks, country knit, per doz	—	4	a 6
<b>Cigars—</b>			
Regalia, in 110 box true Havana	—	50	a 50
Imitation do best	—	15	a 20
Choice brands, Havana, London and others	—	80	a 60
<b>Coffee—</b>			
Java, green, per lb	—	—	a 15
Manila	—	—	a 14
Rio	—	—	11 1/2 a 13
<b>Cordage—</b>			
Manila, American made	—	15	a 20
Cotton Twine	—	12	a 18
Flax and Hemp Twine	—	12	a 15
<b>Cider—</b>			
Champagne Cider, qts	—	8 50	a 4 —
<b>Candles—</b>			
Sperm, per lb	—	45	a 47 1/2
Adamantine	—	27	a 30
<b>Coal—</b>			
Scotch	—	—	a 21
SEABER, Shipping, per ton	—	10	a 12
QUICKSILVER, per quintal	—	80	a 50
<b>Dry Goods—</b>			
SHIRTINGS & SHIRTINGS: HYV Bn 4-4	—	7 1/2	a 8
DRILLING: Heavy Brown 30 in	—	—	a 8 1/2
Shirtings, 12, 12 yard pieces, med	—	—	a 10
Prints, Merrimack Blues	—	1	a 11
Rich Am., chitza styles, fast colors	—	—	a 9
do French 4-4 do do	—	12 1/2	a 15
Luxury: Table damask, per yd	—	37 1/2	a 75
Shower Suits, 12 to 12-4	—	—	a 10
Table Covers, 7-4 to 12-4	—	1 00	a 2
Carpeting, three-ply Lowell	—	1 20	a 1 25
<b>Hosiery—</b>			
Woolen, Shodred Cotton Hose, per doz	—	1 25	a 6 00
Wool Half Hose	—	1 75	a 6
do country knit	—	2 75	a 6 —
<b>Drugs—</b>			
Alum	—	—	a 5
Arrowroot, Sandwich Islands	—	—	a 5
Balsam Copavia	—	50	a 55
Borax refined	—	45	a 50
Castor Oil, No. 1, per gal.	—	2	a 2 25
Cresin Tarant, pure	—	—	a 50
Essence Sassa, per lb	—	—	a 12 1/2
Gum Arabic, sorta	—	25	a —
Magnesia	—	30	a 1
Oil Bergamont	—	—	a 3
Sassa, med. sort	—	—	a 12 1/2
Potash, Bichromate, per lb	—	25	a —
Copperas, per lb	—	2	a 3
Sugar Lead	—	12 1/2	a —
<b>Fruit and Preserves—</b>			
Apples, dried, in hf bbls	—	10 1/2	a 12
Peaches, Am. dried, in kegs	—	16	a 25
Currants, Zante	—	28	a 30
Raisins, Bunch, per box	—	5	a 6 50
Almonds, Sun-dried	—	17	a —
Ginger, preserved, per case	—	—	a 6
Assorted Pie Fruits, qts	—	5	a 6 50
Oysters	—	8 00	a 12
Sardines, hf boxes	—	4 37 1/2	a 6 00
<b>Flour and Meal—</b>			
Chili, fresh, per 100 lbs	—	—	a 50
California	—	18 50	a 15 00
Oregon	—	8 50	a 50
Corn Meal in bbls	—	8 50	a 25
<b>Fish—</b>			
Menhaden, No. 1, per hf bbl	—	10	a 12 —
Salmon, Oregon, pickled, per bbl	—	8	a 10 —
Cod, dry, per lb	—	—	a 6
<b>Grain—</b>			
Corn, round yellow, per lb	—	3	a —
Barley, California	—	18	a 30
Wheat, do	—	24	a 24
Wheat, Oregon	—	—	a 2
Beans, Cal. white	—	64	a 6
<b>Grain—</b>			
Animal Caster, Hazard's	—	50	a 55
Hall & Sons English Rifle Powder	—	87 1/2	a 1
GLASS, Am. win. ass. sizes, less than cost and charges	—	—	a 1
<b>Iron—</b>			
Scotch and English Pig, per ton	—	35 00	a 40
Sheet, No. 10 to 13	—	—	a 1/2
NAILS, Cut, assorted, per lb	—	4 1/2	a 5
<b>Lumber—</b>			
Oregon Lumber	—	26	a 27 —
Shingles, Redwood	—	45	a 5
Laths, California	—	—	a 6 00
<b>Leather—</b>			
Sole Leather, Oak tanned, per lb	—	25	a 50
Calf skins, heavy, per lb	—	40	a 50
Sheep Skins, per doz	—	800	a 100
LEAD, Sheet, per lb	—	—	a 9
ROME, California, 1st quality	—	—	a 4 00
<b>Linen—</b>			
Olive, Flagnoli, per doz	—	4 25	a 4 50
Linsced, boiled	—	1 50	a 1 55
Sperin, Bleached	—	1 75	a 2 00
White, refined	—	1 25	a 1 50
<b>Patent Medicines—</b>			
Baker's, Wm. & Co	—	—	a 9
Sassafrasilla, Sund's, per doz	—	—	a 9
Brandreth's Balm, for groos	—	—	a 18
Pain Killer, Perry Davis	—	18	a 20 —
<b>Paints—</b>			
Benjamin's Brown, dry	—	—	a 8
Vermillion, China	—	60	a —
Ochre, ground, in oil	—	—	a 7
Venetian Red	—	—	a 5
Best Och Yarnish	—	4 50	a —
<b>Provisions—</b>			
Beef, salt, per hb	—	17 50	a 24 00
Pork, do do	—	24 00	a 24 00
Hams, per lb, good	—	18 1/2	a 24
Bacon, extra clear	—	18 1/2	a 19
Butter, salt, per lb	—	—	a 15
do California	—	45	a 47
Lard, in kegs, per lb	—	18 1/2	a 21
POTA/1025, per lb	—	2	a 2
ONION	—	15	a 15
SUGAR, Boston, cream, per lb	—	15	a 15
New Orleans, yellow	—	8 1/2	a 11
MOLASSES AND SYRUP	—	62 1/2	a 60
SALT, Brown, in small boxes	—	12	a 11
STARCH, do do	—	12	a 16
SHOT, Assorted, per bag	—	—	a 20
SPIRITS, Brandy, Amer.	—	62 1/2	a 60
Whiskey, Amer.	—	42	a 45
<b>Teas—</b>			
Scotch, dry, in 1 lb caddies	—	87 1/2	a 40
Imperial	—	32 1/2	a —
Scotchong do	—	27 1/2	a 50
<b>Tobacco—</b>			
Gold Diggers	—	—	a 85
Sacking Tobacco	—	3 25	a 4
Smoking, Cal. Virg.	—	8	a 2



[From the Oregon Argus.]  
**Address to the Citizens of Rogue River Valley.**

The following address published by the writer as a vindication of the motives which actuated him in opposing the plans of his neighbors, exhibits to some extent the feelings of hate and deadly hostility indulged in by a majority of the people towards the Indians.

—[Ed. W. S.]  
 Fellow Citizens:—As you have accused me of falsehood and slander, and some of you have threatened personal violence, because I have protested against the war as being unnecessary and aggressive; and as I am denied the freedom of speech and of your press for self-defense; patriotism, equally with self-respect, demands that I should speak to you from my retirement; for although the occurrence has transpired in a remote corner of our vast Republic, yet in its bearings it affects the interests and elicits the attention of the nation. Permit me then, fellow-citizens, briefly to state the case as it stands between us.

For eight months the scourge and waste of war has been carried on in our vicinity, and until quite lately there seemed little disposition and less prospect for a speedy close, either by treaty or conquest. On the other hand, I have not failed from its first inception and at every stage of its progress, both in public and in private, to declaim against it as a cruel injustice to the people against whom it is waged, and its prosecution as a reckless and unnecessary waste of the resources of our common country.

You have through your press and in public assembly attempted to justify yourselves, not by explaining the facts or refuting the proof upon which opposition is based, but by impugning motives and aspersing character; and so far as the authorities and the public at large can see to the contrary, you are unanimous, and they might therefore infer that you are correct. You have sought to destroy the testimony by asserting that it is nothing but the "production of a low and depraved intellect." Since you have made the matter to rest upon the credibility of the witness, I am necessitated to speak in vindication of self, and however reluctant I may feel to dwell on so small a point, yet it is the only one you have given me occasion to sustain, and I dare not by silence allow you to triumph in a matter in which the deepest interests of humanity and our national honor are alike involved.

I shall not go abroad for certificates of character, but shall appeal to yourselves as the witnesses of my "course" and the hearers of my "assertions." I shall simply state the causes which operated as motives, and the occasion on which they found expression.

Having come to this country in acceptance of the Government offer of land for occupancy, I honestly believed that the original owners had received a fair compensation, and that the treaty stipulation guaranteeing protection and forbidding private war, would be promptly fulfilled. And as I never looked with pleasure at the master brute monopolizing the crib and forcing his weaker mate to starve by his side, so when I saw that we had possessed ourselves of the fertile valleys and creeks and most of the pleasant homes of the Indian, and had exposed him to violence and outrage of the evil disposed and vicious, I could not but feel the injustice we were doing. And when so many of you frequently recited in my hearing cases of aggravated cruelty and wrong, and at the same time I read almost weekly in the *Yreka Herald* merciless appeals to the baser passions, exciting to still more destructive violence upon a people who had no hold upon public sympathy or governmental protection, I felt aroused to plead for justice. And, moreover, when I beheld in one of your public restaurants, exposed to view with the usual glitter of wine and whisky, the voluptuous painting of an undressed, a naked woman, reclining upon a couch, and in the stores and in the streets comely Indian girls arrayed in silks and finery, and read in the "Sentinel," weekly paraded before the people under the caption, "A Great Blessing to Mankind," Dr. L. J. Czupkay's Prophylacticum, or self-disinfecting agent, which (the Dr. says) "every young man ought to have," and when I realized the appalling apathy that neither politician nor press nor priest offered rebuke to this ruinous licentiousness, and that virtue seemed driven from our midst, and moral principle and public honor seemed wasting away or merged in "the root of all evil," my soul was stirred from its depths, and before high Heaven I pledged myself to be true to my God, my conscience, and my country. Much rather would I that all this was hid in oblivion, and covered with impenetrable darkness, but as you have persisted in defense of wrong, and publicly aspersed my motive in its resistance, I am necessitated to unfold the secret cause of that course which you have (as I conceive) unjustly charged as being "the production of a low and depraved intellect."

Permit me, fellow-citizens, to invite you to a calm review of some of the more prominent features of the past. In process of time, the evils to which I have above alluded produced their legitimate results. Mutual outrages between the races became frequent, and as the Indians were well supplied with ammunition and arms, (the price of crime,) excitement and panic seized the public mind, and what seemed to me the climax of wrong, was meditated and finally determined, instead of a civil or legal

process for mutual redress, it was assumed that the Indians were the only sinners, and they alone should suffer. Kill the savages, exterminate the race, became the one idea, and ruling sentiment. Accordingly, the arrangements being made, the work was to be begun on Monday at early dawn of October 8th, 1855. During the previous week an earnest appeal had been made to the Grand Jury to present the state of affairs before the Court, which was then sitting, for investigation, but they decided it was not in their place. On Sabbath, the 7th, there being a Methodist quarterly meeting within two hours' ride of the intended scene of massacre, I attended, and improved a general invitation to speak by expressing myself somewhat as follows:

"My friends, is it enough that we should be content with mere feelings of present comfort and hopes of future heaven, 'to read our (own) title clear,' then 'wipe our weeping eyes'? Are there not those in our vicinity, children of the same Father, heirs of the same immortality, entitled to the same enjoyments as ourselves, but doomed by our community to deprivation and death? Have we no sympathy, no fears, no effort in behalf of these brethren? Could we not in some manner invoke the civil power, and prevent this contemplated wrong? My friends, if we allow these proceedings retribution will follow. As yet, our homes have not been molested, our wives and children destroyed; but commence this wholesale slaughter, and some of us will become homeless, and some of our families be made desolate."

But no one making response, the meeting concluded as though there was nothing unusual or wrong.

Three months afterward several gentlemen promised that if a meeting could be convened, they would attend and advocate measures of peace. I therefore caused a notice to be published, but the *Sentinel* proclaimed that there was not a man known in Jacksonville who desired such a meeting; but on the 23d of January, 1856, by getting "hand-bills" and posting them round town myself, (some of which were torn down before my face,) a meeting was gathered in the Robinson House; but to my sorrow not one of my promised aids was present. I alone was left to declaim against the measures of war, and in favor of the practicability and necessity of peace. Several spoke in opposition. One said he was for a treaty; he would invite all the Indians to sign it, and then take the opportunity to kill the whole. Another objected to that mode; he would rather continue the war until all were destroyed in honorable war. The Rev. Dr. K.—said he was going to leave the valley, but advised the destruction of all the "red skins." So the meeting broke up without anything being done, except the remonstrance of a single voice; but in coming away a gentleman suggested to me the writing out in speech form of the remarks which had been presented, and sending to some eastern paper for publication.

And I am happy, fellow-citizens, to perceive that though you were impervious and turned a deaf ear to a direct appeal, that you are nevertheless sensitive to its vibrations, since its echo has returned to you emphasized with a thousand sympathies from abroad.

Thus, gentlemen, you have not only allowed me to throw the first stone, but have left me alone to strain at the work. And now, that our fellow-citizens beyond the mountains are likely to overwhelm us with a shower, may we not hope that some chord will be struck, that the deep fountains of human sympathy may be broken up, and that the rushing and commingling streams will flow over the land as waves of love and mercy, causing the evils we witness and lament to ultimate in blessings and the speedy advancement of that "good time coming," when "spears shall be beaten into pruning hooks, and swords into ploughshares; when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, and men shall learn war no more."

Fellow-citizens, my interests and my home are in your pleasant valley. I appreciate your friendship, and mean to deserve your esteem, but I know this can be only secured in the advocacy of "righteousness, which exalteth a nation"; and I doubt not that when the causes of danger and excitement, which have induced some of you to err and others passively to acquiesce, shall subside, we shall approximate in our views, and be more firmly united to "do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God." And be assured, gentlemen, no one more deeply regrets than myself the unfavorable position in which circumstances have made you to appear, and if the sentiment of justice has prompted me to plead for the Indian, and to vindicate the course I have taken, that sentiment is no less potent in its regards for the happiness and welfare of those whom I now address, and whatever of influence or position I possess shall be strenuously used for the prompt relief of these embarrassments under which you suffer. I am deeply sensible that the causes from which past and present wrongs have arisen are deep, broad, and high, and for the existence as well as for the removal of which others as well as the people of Oregon are responsible. It has been foreign to my feelings to mar the pecuniary interests or to throw an evil shade over the character of any. I have tried to modify rather than exaggerate, but justice required the facts, and I have intended to present nothing more. And since the indemnity will not be paid until the facts are settled which have occasioned the difference between the two Generals and the two Governors, you have nothing to hope for from secrecy,

or blaming me for exposure. All would have been examined, even if I had not lived.

I wish also to correct a mistake which some have entertained, viz: that I have acted under the direction of Gen. Wool or Gen. Palmer. The truth is, I have received no communication whatever, directly or indirectly, from one or the other, except what I have read in the newspapers; neither have I from any other public officer, except a call at my house by Capt. Smith, of Fort Lane, in company with Dr. Ambrose. The life of the former was threatened, and from the extensive and deep feeling of disapprobation expressed against him, I had reason to believe he was in imminent danger, and simply because as a gentleman and soldier he declared his resolve to defend the defenseless who had fled to the Fort for protection. On Christmas I was impressed to write him a letter of sympathy. On the last of January he made the call as above, and stated that he had duly received the letter, but its contents being so novel and different from the general current, and not having previously heard the name of the writer, he concluded it was from an enemy and designed to mislead; but having heard of the effort for peace made in the Robinson House on the 23d, he was satisfied of its genuineness, and had come in person to make the acknowledgment. In that interview there was no plan proposed or agreement made; in fact it was the first and last and only interchange of thought with public functionaries, except volunteers and editors to the present time. My action has been the spontaneous prompting of the moment, and its operation intended directly upon the party addressed, but opposition has heightened zeal and enlarged the sphere. You have connected my name with circumstances upon which our countrymen from the centre to the circumference of the land will look. I cannot hide if I would; so, my fellow-citizens, I am resolved to stand with all of you who will "do good, love truth, be just and fair to all, exalt the right, though every ism fall."

And believe me your friend and well wisher,  
 JOHN BEESON.

OREGON CITY, June 23, 1856.

**Louis Napoleon.**

The following, from Alison's new volume of the History of Europe, confirm the statements of Chaplain Stewart, which have already been published, in relation to Louis Napoleon's belief that he would one day rule over the destinies of France. It appears as a foot-note in Alison:

The idea of a destiny, and his having a mission to perform, was throughout a fixed one in Louis Napoleon's mind. No disasters shook his confidence in his star, or his belief in the ultimate fulfillment of his destiny. This is well known to all who were intimate with him in this country after he returned from America in 1837. Among other noble houses, the hospitality of which he shared, was that of the Duke of Montrose, at Buchanan, near Loch Lomond, and the Duke of Hamilton, at Brodick Castle, in the Island of Arran. His manner in both was grave and taciturn; he was wrapped in the contemplation of the future, and indifferent to the present. In 1839, the present Earl of W., then Lord B—, came to visit the author, after having been some days with Louis Napoleon, at Buchanan House.

One of the first things he said was, "Only think of that young man, Louis Napoleon. No thing can persuade him he is not to be Emperor of France. The Strasbourg affair has not in the least shaken him; he is thinking constantly of what he is to do when on the throne."

The Duke of N— also said to the author in 1854, "Several years ago, before the revolution of 1848, I met Louis Napoleon often at Brodick Castle, in Arran. We frequently went out shooting together; neither cared much for the sport, and we soon sat down on a heathery brow of Goatfell, and began to speak seriously. He always opened these conferences by discoursing on what he would do when he was Emperor of France. Among other things, he said he would obtain a grant from the Chambers to drain the marshes of the Bries, which you know once fully cultivated, became flooded when the inhabitants, who were chiefly Protestants, left the country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes; and, what is very curious, I see in the newspapers of the day that he has got a grant of two millions of francs from the Chambers, to begin the draining of these very marshes."

All that belongs to Louis Napoleon is now public property, and these noble persons will forgive the author if he endeavors to rescue from oblivion anecdotes so eminently illustrative of the *fixity of purpose* which is the most remarkable feature in that very eminent man's character. This idea of destiny, of a star, or a mission, which are only different words for the same thing, will be found to have been a fixed belief in most men who attain to ultimate greatness. Whether it is that the disposition of mind which leads to such a belief works out its own accomplishment, by the energy and perseverance which it infuses into the character, and which enables its possessor to rise superior to all the storms of fate, or that Providence darkly reveals to the chosen instruments of great things—the "vessels of honor" to which the working out of its purpose in human affairs is intrusted—enough of the future to secure its accomplishment, will forever remain a mystery in this world.

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